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"Of Popular Rights."

Now that it seems certain that there it is perhaps not out of place to quote by Mr. Frederic Jesup Stimson, professor of comparative legislation in Harvard University, in his recent book, read by every thoughtful student of contemporary political affairs.

From a chapter in Professor STIMson's volume devoted to the subject of "Political Rights" the following is taken:

up of regulating political affairs before election population of Spain to-day is about day. Direct primaries, caucuses regulated by law, the work of nomination, nomination papers to be filed in a certain manner, the compulsory with precise formalities of resignation, the joint caucus and the separate caucus, the public nomination paper, the 1 per cent., 3 per cent. or 5 per cent, rule whereby a party gains such official has been made in the face of a large and recognition only by throwing such a percentage growing emigration. Thus it is estiof vote at some previous election; in short all the mated that the annual loss to Spain mass of legislation of this kind is the matter of the

In the writer's opinion, with the possible exeption of the public nomination paper, it is all staken. Almed at destroying the machine, it really entrenches the machine, the profession politician, in power. The general public will not and should not be compelled to do more work than is necessary. If they actually vote at election it is all that can be fairly asked of them, and more than one-third of them do. They will not and cannot devote their time to politics all through the year. The result is that all such elaborate schemes simply throw the game into the hands of the 'town committee' or other permanent pro-

" If you have to hold a meeting in June and give notice of a caucus in July, with as much formality as used to be required in publishing the banns of marriage, and then on a certain day in August do something else and in September something still more, and file with the Secretary of State nomination papers in October and have day-the ordinary citizens who usually awake to the fact that there is an election about that time find it too late to have any voice in the nominaold days when they discovered that an improper election they would rouse themselves and defeat

The arguments against direct nominations have been many and destructive, but that here indicated by Professor STIMSON is the most unanswerable namely, that direct nominations designed to abolish the boss and the professional politicians actually entrench him. The reference to the "committee" phase of this legislation in Professor STIMSON'S volume is so appropriate to the New York contest that it almost suggests that he wrote it with the Hinman-Green bill in mind.

Mr. Taft and Reciprocity.

In an article in the National Review for March Mr. A. R. CARMAN, a Canadian and an advocate of imperial reciprocity and of no other kind apparently, gives his countrymen the benefit of a remarkable discovery which he has made concerning the proposed agreement between Canada and the United States. The agreement was so favorable to Canada, in Mr. CARMAN's opinion, that he suspected the gift bearers. There must be "an African in the fence." This is his discovery:

The Taft wing of the Republican party, having been routed at the Congressional elections last ping the duties on Canadian food products whether they got any concessions in return or

It is a short step from this disclosure of motive to the conclusion that the reciprocal agreement would be the first move in "a circuitous campaign" for the capture of the trade of Canada, forestalling Great Britain and the Chamberlain preferential programme. As a matter of fact, Mr. TAFT's interest in reciprocity with Canada was active before election day, November 8, 1910. In October it was suggested on the part of Canada that a resumption of negotiations begun and suspended during the summer would be welcome. Here we quote from Mr. TAFT's annual message read in Congress on December 6:

" In accordance with this suggestion the Secretary of State, by my direction, despatched two representatives of the Department of State as

Mr. Hovr. Colonel Prepen and Consulside they ought not to be indefinitely detective, and compelled at last to go to a postponed. General Wood says:

| Mathematical Prepen and Consulside they ought not to be indefinitely detective, and compelled at last to go to by which I can get an edge is by drawing the razor a police station and there to establish diagonally across the strop.

| Mathematical Prepen and Consulside The Consults of the Consul General FOSTER, the United States com- postponed. General Wood says:

elections, which the Hon. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, manager of the Republican campaign, had assured Mr. TAFT would Each side was equipped with exhaustive statistics upon trade conditions and with comparisons of tariff rates, and after some discussion an adjournment was taken to digest this material. The agreement submitted to Congress by Mr. TAFT on January 26 was drawn up 10 In a message accompanying the agree-

ment Mr. TAFT said: "Reciprocity with Canada must necessarily be chiefly confined in its effect on the cost of living to good and forest products. The question of the their raw materials, so much mooted, is not within the scope of an agreement with Canada, because she raises comparatively few wool sheep, and her text!'e manufactures are unimportant

Moreover, the President expressly stated that he did not think the effect of the agreement would be greatly or at once to reduce the cost of living to the people of this country; and he also said that "the guiding motive in seeking should be to give play to productive forces as far as practicable, regardless

of political boundaries." It appears, then, that Mr. TAFT was not driven into the reciprocal agreement by the defeat of his party in the Congressional elections; that he had had it in mind for some time and had opened is soon to be renewed at Albany the negotiations, and that he understood familiar contest over direct primaries the limitations of reciprocity with our neighbor on the other side of the borthe comments upon this subject made der. And he was of course aware that any agreement proposed would be misunderstood and attacked; it could not be made perfect; nobody would be en "Popular Lawmaking," which should be tirely pleased with it; at best it would be more or less of an experiment.

The Spanish Census.

Figures for the Spanish census of last year have been published and are much more satisfactory than the Spanish And now of late years the practice has grown journals themselves had expected. The 20,000,000, the 1910 results with certain may it be the solace of a hale old age! omissions showed 19,860,000 inhabitants Let us feed to-day upon this nourishing has so cheapened the jars and tins and of the Peninsular Kingdom. The gain bulletin. Technically called Arachis boxes, turned out by the million, in for the decade was just above a million, 1,040,000.

This increase in Spanish population through the emigration of the inhabitants of the rural districts is between 150,000 and 200,000. Argentina, Uruguay, Cuba and Mexico annually take many thousands of Spanish immigrants. while even Algeria shows a steady gain from this source. Yet, contrary to the expectation of many Spanish statesmen, the actual gain in home population has not been prevented by this emigration.

The gain of a million in the last decade discloses a continuance of the normal rate of increase that has prevailed for more than half a century. Thus between 1850 and 1900 the growth was from 13,700,000 to 18,240,000, or slightly less than 5,000,000 in five decades. Between 1887 and 1890, the dates of the previous censuses, the increase was from 17,667,000 to 18,820,000, or slightly larger for a thirteen year period than for the present ten years.

At the beginning of the nineteenth tion. They go to the election itself to find an century the population of Spain is estilated to have been about 11.500,000. each office and no hope of electing a third. In the In fifty years, therefore, it grew only to 13,700,000. In the same period France. candidate had been nominated, on the very eve of which had 27,000,000 inhabitants in 1800, him. Under all these complicated systems it is expanded to 35,000,000, or a gain of 8.000,000. But the insignificant expansion of Spanish population is easily and homesick of those idyllic cotton But their convention so far as removing traceable to the effects of the Peninsular war. During these years it is not to be questioned that the Spanish population actually decreased very considerably. Between 1850 and 1900, on the other hand, the Spanish population increased

5,000,000, the French less than 4,000,000. Of the million gained between 1900 and 1910 the larger cities have not absorbed so great a portion as do French, German and English cities. Thus the eight large cities Madrid, Barcelona. Valencia, Seville, Malaga, Murcia, Saragossa and Bilboa together gained exactly 100,000. Madrid had 540,000 inhabitants in 1900 and 571,500 in 1910, an increase of 31,500. The population of Barcelona rose from [533,000 to 560,000. The gain for the two largest cities is

nations. lation of but 53,000.

of the census. They establish the fact news proved dull. that, for the present at least, Spain has no problem of "depopulation." On the other hand she still is sparsely populated for a European country, having but 20,000,000 inhabitants on an area which has 40,000,000, and of Germany, which has 65,000,000. The number of France and Germany respectively is exceeds 670.

Manœuvres in Texas. Major-General LEONARD WOOD, Chief

missioners, met the Canadian represent-

atives at Ottawa on November 5, 1910, general officers of the army to command a brigade but the wildest tales of robbery, assault three days before the Congressional or division of regular troops, and it is proposed to give to practically all our general officers an opportunity to command the troops assembled at San Antonio. The major generals will be as signed to command the manauvre division and result in favor of the Republican party. the brigadier generals the various brigades. As Instruction it will be the most valuable affair of the kind we have ever had.

for manœuvres in various parts of the in Washington earlier in the month. tions of brigades, but the occasion in safe on the streets at night," and that Texas is the first, we believe, to afford a general officer an opportunity to command a division under the new organization. It is rather a pity, though, that there is only one division for the majorgenerals. If transportation were not so costly it might be reenforced with a division of the national militia, and then there could be a "war game" on a large scale. Owing to this item of ex- any time in the statistics gathered every pense only the militia officers will get the needed experience, the value of which we do not minimize, however.

Perhaps the greatest opportunity the cal officers, and we shall be surprised they have regulars only to deal with, troops that have mastered the fundamentals of personal hygiene; and medical science has made great advances since 1898. As to field manœuvres, we do not expect more than a vague programme at this time. It was not solely or principally for marching and countermarching, guard mounting, drilling and sham fights that a division of regulars was rushed to San Antonio. When the emergency has passed it will be time enough for the practice evolutions and the education of the militia officers in United States army methods

Peanuts.

Herald of spring, contemporary with the earliest crocuses and circuses. comes from the ever faithful Depart-431. by Assistant Horticulturist W. R. BEATTIE, dealing fairly and fully with "The Peanut," that national nut, so to speak, one of the first foods of youth, and

Goober, goober pea, groundnut, ground pea,

Rightly viewed, the peanut "is a pea rather than a nut"; the latter term connotating the nuttiness of its flavor. It wears its small vellow flowers in its little entitled to be cherished by an all wise, times call "the pariahs of Egypt,"

Long largely confined to certain regions of Tennessee, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, it has been established of late years through the South Atlantic States and all along the southwestern frontier to and including California. In short, the country is nearly half peanut: and beyond the peanut district on Mr. tells us, where the peanut can be grown profitably as stock food and "a few regions" where it can be grown commercially. A long frostless season, "a the British turned the accounts over to it is, Bulletin 431 will do the rest. A with the new accountants than the old. ninnies and baskets, reminding the old demanded is of course an open question. and broken peas for stock feeding, pea- Copts. tues of Arachis hypogæa; and "throughout the boll weevil district of the cotton belt" it "promises to become of importance as a money crop.

A Mystery of the "Wave of Crime. To find the explanation of the "wave thus 58,500, while the remaining six of crime" that is now submerging cercities added but 41,500 to their numbers. tain newspapers hereabout is a diffi-The drift toward the cities is plainly less cult task. There is plenty of news. strong in Spain than in other European The troops are moving in Texas, the disturbances in Mexico provide maof the required supplies, has been granted a conterial for several columns of despatches
cession by the Turkish Government for the recession by the Turkish Government for the repairing of 6.213 miles of public highway in the Only three of the forty-nine provinces terial for several columns of despatches show an actual decline in population: every day, the coming session of Conthese are Taragona, Malaga and Lo- gress furnishes a good many subjects bridges, grades, &c. While it is not expected grono. This is a much more satisfac- for speculation, and occasionally a fact. tory showing than that revealed by The misadventures of certain financiers recent French censuses, which have offer opportunity for inking consider-November because their recent tariff revision had disclosed actual decreases in more than able white paper. The negotiations not met the universal complaint against the high half of the eighty-seven departments. between the Interborough Rapid Tran-Oddly enough, the largest proportional sit Company and the city authorities and are running between that place and Aleppo. increase shown by any Spanish town is are not devoid of interest or "copy. that of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, in the Albany with its Senatorship muddle Canaries, which gained 14,000 in a popu- occupies a conspicuous place in the cars is of American make and was purchased public mind. In the past the "wave The Spanish press has generally ex- of crime" has been brought out for pressed its satisfaction at the results inspection when legitimate sources of

What starts the "wave of crime? Does the public first become hysterical the newspapers themselves supply the initial impulse? If the latter be the case proper attention were paid to the business. and affect certain newspapers, or do only a little smaller than that of France, politics may be at the bottom of the district nor any one considered as a dealer in present abnormal and untimely manifestation. That an unusual nervous coninhabitants a square mile in Spain, dition has somehow been produced in a part of the population is not to be ques-310, 191 and 103, while for Belgium it tioned. A month ago a devoted father of keeping a razor in it condition for shaving having his small daughter out for a stroll and being obliged to carry her home in his arms against her will would not with a keen edge. I have had razors ground and being obliged to carry her home with a keen edge. I have had razors ground and being obliged to the will would not with a keen edge. I have had razors ground and being the home with a keen edge. have run the danger of being taken in charge. Yet a decent citizen engaged impossible to use them, as they refuse to take special commissioners to Ottawa to confer with of Staff, thinks that the assembling of charge. Yet a decent citizen engaged They were authorized to take such steps for 20,000 regulars in Texas offersan unusual in the entirely laudable act of returning They were authorized to take such steps for propositions which the Dominion Governs side of the Rio Grande continue to be a kidnapper, held up in the street by a leasure.

For some time I have noned them myself who are the I have noned them myself who are through the streets to his home with his own child was denounced the other day as a kidnapper, held up in the street by as a kidnapper, held up in the street by a pleasure. favorable to military exercises on this a woman describing herself as a private

and the like, which ordinarily would call for investigation, are now accepted without verification at the mere word of "victims" who are often, to put it mildly,

highly imaginative. Nor is the "wave of crime" a purely local affair. While New York is indul-Since the war with Spain regulars and ging in its attack of nerves, carefully the National Guard have been brigaded rasped by expert promoters, Boston is country, and general officers have had more daring," with the knowledge of The years of revolution were a time of some experience in directing the opera- the police; that "young women are not industrial and social distress and com-'crooks' seem to like to come to Boston. Oddly enough these "crooks" are said to come "from New York," though why they should desert the scene of one "carnival" of their professional activities for another is not explained.

Nor is this a cause for wonder. A wave of crime" needs no explanation. Its component parts may be found at twenty-four hours by the police. The bulk of these, details of the petty rows and thefts and drunken escapades that engage the activities of the police from mobilization offers will fall to the medi- day to day as mere matters of routine, pass unnoted and unexploited in ordiif they do not carry off the honors, for hary seasons. But they are always at hand for the ingenious reporter to utilize when the requisite amount of space in his newspaper is put at his disposal. He is an incompetent city editor who cannot supply in any large community and set on edge the apprehensions and atmosphere is created in which flourishes amazingly belief in the utter breakdown of the police system.

But the introduction of the present wave of crime" is in a manner mysterious. Why should it make its appearance at a moment when there is an ample quantity of legitimate news to period 1899 to 1903, inclusive. fill all the columns of the newspapers?

According to Mr. L. J. HENDERSON assistant professor of biological chemistry ment of Agriculture Farmers Bulletin at Harvard University, "the present high cost of living is due to the high prices paid and intelligent selling effort at our end, for the glass jars and tin and paper boxes in which food is put." It is impossible to tally the number of causes of the cost of living that have been discovered. This one is not impressive, because invention hypogea, the peanut is dear by many which many foods are sold that the value of each receptacle is small. Mr. HENDERson is quoted as saying that one-half of the amount consumers pay for food "goes to pay for glass and tin and paper boxes. This will be news to the manufacturers of the jars and tins

The Copts, who consider themselves pocket. Its commercial value to the the people whom the Pharaohs ruled." pockets of this nation in 1908 was esti- whom Europeans speak of as "the Egypmated at \$12,000,000. Surely a right tians who worship in Christian churches, worthy brother of bean and pea, and and whom their Moslem neighbors somehave been holding a convention to make their grievances known to England. They want schools and offices under the administration; to the Copt there is an intimate

connection between the two Under the Moslem dynasties the Copts keepers, and when the British began their rule the books were as unintelligible as hieroglyphics to all but the Copts. Hold-BEATTIE'S map are "many sections," he ing firm to the traditions of their people and believing themselves more n than they really were, they refused to change the system of mystery of which they were the sole masters. As a result comparatively light rainfall during the Syrians educated in American and Euro- are preferred to the wines of this country

beautifully illustrated work: Figure 14.
"Picking Peanuts from the Vines by Hand," is rich in mammies and pickaWhether they will receive the satisfaction picking pictures in the school geog- "causes of difference between the various raphies before the war. The classic communities constituting the Egyptian Smithfield hams and bacon come from nation" has been a failure. The Nationhogs that glean the peanut fields after the crop has been garnered. Peanut conductive than usual the anniversary of the founding of their party and have been more bitter candy, peanut brittle, peanut meal, than ever in the denunciation of the peanut oil, the larger part of which is Copts, while the Egyptian Mussulmans now made at Marseille from cheap have called a congress of their own as a ard dish in the Cuban household. They peanuts of coastal Africa, peanut hulls counter demonstration to that of the With Young Egypt, Young Musnut hulls for stable bedding, peanut hay, sulman, Young Copt all active along the at an import price of about two cents a peanut straw; there is no end to the viropring for Great Britain in Egypt.

Automobiles in Syria

Consul J. B. Jackson, Aleppo, in Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

There will be a demand in this vicinity within a very short time for sutomobiles, not only fo passenger service between Aleppo and the neigh-boring cities but also for the transportation of merchandise between the various points. While heretofore the condition of the roads throughou orthern Syria has prevented free use of automo

To a French company, said to manufacture at which includes the reconstruction of all that the company will itself employ many, if any, automobiles, a great portion of the roads to be repaired lies within this consular district, where taking the trip of about seventy-five miles in five or six hours, the present condition of the roads requiring extreme caution. One of these new last spring, while the others are second hand French cars. The gauge is five and one-half feet Gasolene retails at about 35 cents a gallon and is mported from America and Rumania

Because of the convenience of acquiring them French cars have so far been in the lead, but American cars will receive just as favorable consideration if the matter is properly handled. As yet no representatives of American firms

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can some I have always shaved myself, but have had diff

I find that stropping a recor back and forth

his identity. This was an extreme case, New Your. March 20.

paper read before the Pan-American conference at Washington by Albert G. R. Robinson

OUR COMMERCE WITH CUBA.

Before considering the future trade of the island of Cuba and our place in that trade I shall review as briefly as possible the story of the recent past. I have been unable to find any reliable record of the commerce of the island for the years immediately preceding the revolution of 1895, out of which, with American assistbeing told that "gambling is becoming ance in 1898, came Cuba's independence. mercial stagnation. From an import trade of probably \$60,000,000 a year, the foreign purchases of the island dropped to about one-third that sum. political stability fairly assured by the American occupation on January 1. there came a speedy recovery, and the imports of the six years 1899 to 1904, both inclusive, show an average yearly value of \$70,000,000. Then came a further increase. The figures for the year 1910 are not yet available, but the import trade for the five years 1905 to 1909, both inclusive, shows an average yearly value

of about \$93,000,000. We may now consider the share of the United States in this notable increase in Cuba's imports. In September, 1891, effect was given to a provisional agreement with Spain under which certain specified products of this country entered Cuba at materially reduced tariff rates. Cuban imports from the United States for the ten years immediately preceding the operation of that agreement show a yearly value of about \$11,000,000. Under a "carnival of crime" on six hours notice the influence of the agreement the purchases from this country increased to an fears of a number of persons sufficient average of \$21,000,000 for the next three to justify his course. Once started, an years. The so-called Wilson tariff act brought the agreement to an end in 1894, and the armed disturbance that began in 1895 reduced the sales of this country to an average of less than \$10,000,000 for the next four years. With the trade recovery that attended the American occupation American sales increased to an average of nearly \$24,000,000 for the In December, 1903, effect was given to

eciprocity treaty, known as the Bliss-Zaldo treaty, that is still in operation. Due in part to the advantages secured by this agreement, in part to a more energeti and in part to increased general prosperity and a greater purchasing power at the Cuban end, the sales of the United States show a notable expansion in recent years. Using the export figures for calendar years as reported by the bureau of statislies, our exports to Cuba have increased from \$23,500,000 in 1903, the year preceding the operation of the treaty, to nearly \$58,000,000 in 1910. In all probability the imports from this country last year represented considerably more than half of Cuba's total foreign purchases. Yet even that fair percentage may be somewhat ncreased. Those who think that the Cubans, from gratitude to the people of this country or from any other than strictly business motives, should come to us for their requirements think most unreasonably. Practically all of Cuba's importers and merchants are Spaniards. The Cuban is a man of the soil and not a tradesman. He wants a plantation if he is rich and a farm of a few acres if he is poor. Many adopt professions, the law, medicine, engineering or politics, but only a comparatively few go into business. Spanish merchant buys, just as the Amerwere the clerks, accountants and book- ican merchant does, where he can buy what he wants on the best terms. All talk Hereford. of Cuban obligations to buy from us because of what we have done for our island neighbors is utter nonsense and should

suppressed.

There is much in the list of Cuban re quirement that the United States cannot properly supply. Naturally, the wines of Spain, to which the people are accustomed, growing period, plenty of sunshine, a pean schools. The Moslems for once They want the olive oil of Spain, and their ican. They still import Spanish made A generation has passed, the Young shoes in considerable quantities because chamber receive \$178 a year with free passes many are accustomed to the shape of Spanish footwear and prefer the Spanish are not pattern, but the American product is mak- | get only about \$3 a day and free second class ng heavy inroads, and aside from the Spanish goods and a cheap grade of shoes made in the island the American article meets no competition. Cuba's purchases of American footwear have increased from about \$600,000 in 1902 to \$3,000,000 in 1910. The Cubans import from \$4,000,000 expense of the Government. to \$5,000,000 worth of rice every year. They are now buying about \$4,000,000 worth of American flour, but rice is a standbuy, largely through England and Germany, the product of southeastern Asia pound. The wholesale price of the Amercan product is about four cents in New Orleans and somewhat more than that in Charleston and in New York. We cannot expect to supply the Cuban market on that basis. We supply a fair portion of the demand for iron and steel products, but there are lines on which British and Scotch makers underbid us. In one branch of trade we are notably and inexcusably behind our competitors. I refer to cotton goods. Cuba's purchases of such goods amount to \$8,000,000 or \$10,000 .-000 a year, and we secure only about 10 per cent of the trade in spite of the fact that

> to give special advantages to American cottons. There are many lines in which our sales can be no further increased except through the increase of Cuba's purchasing power considerable interest is being manifested in this and there are some lines in which increase means of locomotion. One six passenger car and three cars of five passenger capacity have already been purchased by a resident of Alntab to Cuba cannot be excused on a validation as there is in our export trade to Cuba cannot be excused or explained on the ground of lack of banking facilities. ignorance of credits, or lack of transportation service. There are in Cuba reliable American commercial agencies. In no city in the United States are commercial credits safer than they are in the cities of Cuba. Commercial failures are a rare experience in the island. The banks have central offices in Havana and in all of the important cities. Their business is done as banking business is done in this country. In the matter of transportation facilities, mail, freight and passenger service, there are frequent to vote. There were just 861 out of a possible sailings from both northern and southern 575.000 ports, and there are trains six days in the week to Key West, where steame connection is made to Havana, ninety miles across the straits.

Regarding our imports from Cuba there is little to be said. We take about 85 per cent, of the export products of the island. In those purchases there is no sentimental consideration for the Cuban peoour need of those commodities and because it is more profitable to us to buy them in Cuba than it is to buy them elsewhere. In 1910 we bought more than about \$16,000,000 worth of Cuban sugar and tobacco and gigers. The Cuban leaf of trade in Cuba's favor imposes no obligation Guards to acquire the art of flying.

tion on the Cubans to buy from us, any more than the heavy balance in our favo in our trade with Great Britain, or the heavy balance in our favor in our trade with Canada puts us under obligation to give those countries a preference in the

placing of our orders. The Cuban market is open to us. In the entrance to that market we hold a special advantage over competitors through the Bliss-Zaldo treaty of 1303. If our sales in that market are less than they might be by \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 a year, the fault is entirely our own. It is the fault that limits our sales in all foreign markets, the limitation of intelligent selling effort We hunt trade in our own country, we hustle for it, we advertise and send alert salesmen in search of business, but in the matter of foreign trade it is our custom to sit in our offices and let the business hunt us. We supply Canada and Mexico with about 60 per cent. of their total foreign requirements. Our sales to those countries cannot be doubled, but they can be somewhat increased. Our sales to other countries of the Western Hemisphere can be doubled and in some cases rebled. How far our imports might be increased it is difficult to say. Most of our purchases from Latin America are specialties of the tropics and the subtropics, such as sugar and tobacco, coffee and cacao, spices and dyewoods, fruits a governing board in each club, and fibres, rubber and other products of gentlemen apportion their visits and fibres, rubber and other products of plantation and forest. We buy them according to our needs, and those needs are not susceptible of indefinite expansion. For our needs also we buy Chile's nitrate of soda and Mexico's copper, as we buy hides and skins and wool from a number of our Latin American neighbors. As between Latin America and the United States, the trade situation is in favor of the Latin American nations. The trade balance of last year was in their favor to the amount of about \$150,000,000. In ten years we have increased our sales to Latin America by about \$125,000,000 a year, while we have increased our pur-

chases from Latin America by about \$220,000,000 a year. Some gain can be made in our sales to uba and large gains can be made in our business with other countries of Latin America. Our business with Canada and with Mexico stands as a proof of what can be done elsewhere. The key to trade expansion throughout Latin America, in Argentina and Brazil as well as in Cuba. n Central America as well as in Mexico, in our own hands. In closing I wish to impress the fact and to emphasize the phrase—the key to the increase of our sales to our neighbors is intelligent and systematic selling effort.

WAGES OF STATESMEN.

Paid and Unpaid Members of Various Parliaments.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Asquith is instituting inquiries as to the payment of salaries to the members of the legislatures of other countries with a view members of the House of mons. At present no member of the House of Commons receives a salary from the Government, although the Labor members receive about \$300 a year from trade or-ganizations. But I find from the records of the Parliamentary representation of the Borough of Ludlow, Shropshire, compiled by Henry T. Weyman, a brother of the novelist, that the records of Ludlow contain many allusions to the payment of members in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the rate being the uniform alowance of one or two shillings a day for the time occupied in Parliamentary duties. The same rate prevailed in Shrewsbury and The money seems to have been The Italian Chamber of Deputies is unpaid, and so are those of Spain and Portu-gal. But they enjoy the privilege of free passes on the railways. In France both Senators and Deputies have fixed salaries and they are entitled to a pension. The salaries are \$3,000 a year with many privileges. bers of the German Reichstag, in addition to free passes on the railways, get \$750 a to free passes on the Austrian-Hungarian legislatures get a sum equal to about ascertained and adopted certain of Morhigh temperature"; look up your climate joined with the Copts in protest, but it was taste in fans, in laces and in various tex-and see if it is congenial to goobers. If of no avail, the British were better satisfied tile fabrics is Spanish rather than Amerance for travelling expenses The Belgian legislators of the lower

but the members of the upper chambe passes on the railways. In Norway mem-hers of the Storthing are paid a little more than \$3 a day as long as the session lasts, with a travelling allowance based on a second class fare. Medical attendance is supplied by the State, and if the member dies in spite of the doctor he is buried at the

Compared with the generous provision which Uncle Sam makes for the member of Congress that of other nations seems mean indeed. Members of both chambers get the liberal salaries of \$7,500 a year, an heir "second class matter" is carried free at present. As in Britain, a "free funeral" i metimes voted for a deserving statesman, but not often. BROOKLYN, March 20.

Is the Ballot a Burden to Women?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The small school vote of women is sometimes quoted as an argument against equal suffrage. As matter of fact the smallness of women's school vote con letely disproves the main plea of the anti-suf eel under a moral compulsion to use it. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote:

"With rare exceptions the ladies who make a specialty of opposing equal suffrage do not use the school ballot. With what consistency then can they object to full suffrage on the ground that it would impose upon them an added duty? By actions which speak louder than words they every year declare their conviction that the right the Bliss-Zaldo treaty was so devised as to vote carries with it no duty or obligation

In answer to this Mrs. Gorham Dana of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association has lately declared that the anti-suffrage women do not vote because they do not want to encourage but durst not come with him, and so left the "the experiment." That excuse might have doctor to give order for a dark room against he passed when school suffrage was first granted, but came, and returned to the fellow for plate and t cannot apply to-day, when the same right has note to carry to his master, who himself would been extended to women in half the States of the weigh it, and he would immediately bring down been extended to women in half the States of the Union, and even the most ardent anti can hardly

hope to see it repealed.

Moreover the anti-suffragists showed a similar ease of conscience when the Massachusetts Leg-islature in 1895 took a referendum of men and women on the question "Is it expedient that municipal suffrage should be extended to women?" t certainly could not have been called encouraging woman suffrage for any woman to vote no on this occasion. Yet the woman's vote stood, Yes, 22,204; no. 861. Commenting on this Mrs. ulia Ward Howe said:

Doubtless it will be said that the negative vote did not represent all the women who are opposed. This is true. But it showed with absolute accur-ALICE STONE BLACKWELL. DORCHESTER, Mass., March 20.

From the Kansas City Sta

Thirty long term prisoners in the Kansas City. Kan.. workhouse are to be given garden lots this spring in a four acre tract adjoining the work-house. They will be allowed to work in the gar-dens after working a certain number of hours each day on the stone pile. The prisoners will be The prisoners will be i ple. We buy their sugar and tobacco, their iron ore and copper ore, their fruits and their hardwoods solely because of our need of those commediates. time breaking stone.

Teaching Chinese Soldiers to Fly. From the Pekin Daily News

The Ceneral Staff and the Luchun Pu are train in the uses of aeroplanes. As soon as success is speare used 21.000, Pacon 11.000, Mitton 2000, attained in the Guards the Ministries will instruct the provincial armies to send officers to tobacco and cigars. The heavy balance struct the provincial armies to send officers to

THE OZANAM ASSOCIATION

Plourishing Organization for the Train ing of Catholic Boys.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir correspondent Mr. Gloster Armstrong fully justified in his praise of the work the Protestant organization known as in suggesting that Catholics should an organization to attract to similar withe young men of that faith. Mr. A strong will be glad to learn that Cath have in the Ozanam Association an orga work for improving the condition of he of humble circumstances and which I attracted to its work a large number Catholic men of affairs.

Organized less than three years ago establish and maintain clubs for the ph cal, mental and moral training of Cat this society is already conduct four flourishing clubs with an enre membership of about 3,000 boys. At is outset the directors felt that if the association the streets and the demoralizing associ tions where thousands of them have beaccustomed to seek amusement its exist ence would be justified. They have no from the streets, but within the clubs ar striving to train and develop them through manly sports, edifying entertainments, liter-

ary work, lectures, &c.
A committee of men of affairs acts as orderly manner so that two or three are attendance each evening. they exercise a great and good influence the boys under their care. their efforts many boys are placed in good positions, and all, we believe, are strength

The association is active in other direction tions. During the daytime the clubrooms are utilized for sewing classes, and a group of good women are teaching music and ewing to several large classes of girls At other times the rooms are used as places of meeting by "Big Brothers" and probaioners under their charge.

courages the work in the Children's Court, its particular sim is not the reform of de linquents so much as the protection of boys subject to unusual temptations. one of our contributers, and conservation is the main purpose of this society.

Mr. Armstrong suggests that the member of the Catholic Club would support a move ment like the "Big Brothers." I gladly respond that the Ozanam Association has at all times enjoyed the loyal support of the Catholic Club as an organization and of ts members individually. JOHN E. O'BRIEN.

President Ozanam Association. NEW YORK, March 20.

PAUL MORPHY. The Strange Abnormal Character of the Famous Chess Player.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There seems to be a disposition to compare the youthful Cuban chess player Capablanca with the late Paul Morphy of New Orleans. a disposition sadly misguided. He is a perfectly normal and wholesome young fellow. What is known of Morphy reveals him as a species of monster. That is to say, he was hopelessly peculiar, secret and wholly unresponsive in his ways and quite outside of human recognition in his daily

habits. spindle legs and an unusual head, of projecting brows and lumpy size, and he kept always to himself, with ends and purposes that even his closest acquaintances could not appraise. He was unquestionably hors de concours, a silent and mysteriou kept it from his friends. He went by de vious and hidden ways. panionship and felt or aped hostility,

pitter hostility, to all the outside world. When Steinitz, then the champion ches player of the world, visited New Orlean many years ago he sought Morphy's company and was angrily 'refused. would have none of him, and Morphy was then comparatively young. So he died

phy's methods, but that is all.

WASHINGTON, March 20. RUE ROYALE.

An Irish Rogue Under James II.

scripts Commission are not altogether duli read ing may be gathered from the subjoined extract rom "Calendar of the MSS, of the Marquess Inder date "London, April 30, 1681," Colonei I Cooke writes to the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a long letter in which after communicating certain political intelli-gence he proceeds to retail some remarkable

"One habited like the better sort of serving me "One habited like the better sort of serving men, having more subtility than honesty, viewing the plate exposed to show in a goldsmith's shop, took a note of it, which reading to the goldsmith as parcels his master, naming a doctor of physic the goldsmith had heard of, had sent him to buy, the goldsmith undertook to furnish him to the value of between 50 II, and 60 II. The goldsmith and his apprentices immediately fell furbishing up the ate, he appointing to call for it within two hou ecause his master was to make a present of it that night. Accordingly he came just as it began to be dark, borrowed one of the servants to car

"As soon as he came to the doctor's house h ordered the fellow to stay in a corner of the hal till he waited on his master, and immediately ascended the stairs to his closet door, and on nocking had entrance, told the doctor he had a kinsman, a hopeful young man (exactly describ-ing the goldsmith's servant's person and habit) who from the distemper of this new fever, though he had recovered his strength, yet had so impair his senses that he frequently fell into raying fits for plate, and then two or three men could scar old him; because he had not long been so dis sempered he the more hoped of recovery, especial encouraged from the doctor's fame; he adde he would take care to convey him to the doctor

e money.
"Away slips he out of the back door with his burden, and when the fellow had outstayed patience he desired to speak with the doctor whom when he approached the doctor conclud-him to be his bespoke patient, and being in t middle of a recipe bade him sit down and he wou discourse with him presently, by his bell summon-ing up his servants, and as soon as at leisure began to question him how long he had been iii. He staring, replied that he had not been til doctor, 'of this new tever,' He answere he never had it in his life. The doctor would fall feel his pulse; the fellow struggled to prevent it. and began to say he came not for physic, b money for his plate, or his plate again. Immediately three of his servants were commanded to selec-him, and a chirugeon sent for to let him blood which by mere force he did, and to take a great quantity from him, nay after sent for a barbe to shave off his hair, and the more the fellor argued for his plate or money the more madma he was accounted, and having lost his blood an hair was clapped into a dark room, not only kep there that night, but the next day also, and the

"The goldsmith all this while, concluding servant run away with his plate, was determ to garet him, but a gentieman accidentally conto the doctor and he mentioning his new part the gentleman's curlosity tempted him to see I who, it seems, the fellow had seen and began declare whose servant he was. The gentle knew him not in that disguise, but sending his master the cheat came out.

How Many Words Are Used in the Bible TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIE: The Puglis

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.